

Endangered and Threatened Species Guidance

Neosho Mucket

Status	Federally endangered
Habitat	Verdigris, Caney, Neosho, Spring, and Illinois rivers
Description	The primary cause of population declines is the construction of reservoirs and impoundments throughout its range. Direct disturbance by recreational activities also can have a negative impact. Other threats to this species include river channelization, water pollution, sedimentation, agricultural runoff, and direct disturbance of mussel beds from human activity.

Ouachita Rock Pocketbook

Status	Federally endangered
Habitat	Kiamichi and Little rivers
Description	The construction of dams for the creation of reservoirs has negatively affected this clam. The operation and maintenance of reservoirs causes direct loss of habitat and alters river conditions for several miles downstream. Other threats to this species include river channelization, water pollution, sedimentation, agricultural runoff, and direct disturbance of mussel beds from human activity.

Scaleshell

Status	Federally endangered
Habitat	Kiamichi, Little, and Mountain Fork rivers
Description	The primary driver of scaleshell decline is habitat degradation. Alteration of river flows caused by reservoirs and impoundments have had the most influence. Other threats include river channelization, pollution, sedimentation, agricultural runoff, and direct disturbance of mussel beds by human activity.

Winged Mapleleaf

Status	Federally endangered
Habitat	Boggy, Kiamichi, Neosho, and Little rivers
Description	The primary driver of this species’ decline is habitat degradation. Alteration of river flows caused by reservoirs and impoundments has had the most influence. Other threats include river channelization, water pollution, sedimentation, agricultural runoff, and direct disturbance of mussel beds by human activity.

Arkansas River Shiner

Status	Federally threatened
Habitat	Arkansas, Cimarron, and Canadian rivers
Description	Factors that have likely contributed to population declines include habitat loss due to the construction of reservoirs, decreases in water quality due to agricultural runoff and groundwater pumping, incidental capture in pursuit of commercial bait fish species, seasonal drought, riparian loss and river channelization caused by human development. An additional threat comes from the encroachment of invasive plants in rivers, such as saltcedar and phragmites.

Leopard Darter

Status	Federally threatened
Habitat	Mountain Fork, Glover, and Upper Little rivers
Description	The primary cause of negative impacts is the construction of reservoirs and impoundments. Smaller barriers such as road crossings also may have been constructed in such ways as to hinder fish passage. Other activities that have contributed to habitat degradation include nutrients in runoff from agricultural operations, logging activity, and gravel mining.

Neosho Madtom

Status	Federally threatened
Habitat	Neosho and Spring rivers
Description	The construction of dams for the creation of reservoirs has been the primary factor in population declines. River channelization, urban development, and sedimentation associated with agricultural practices and heavy-metal mining also contribute to habitat degradation, though the cumulative effect of these on Neosho madtom populations is largely unknown. Gravel mining also may negatively impact this fish by removing available riffle habitat.

Ozark Cavefish

Status	Federally threatened
Habitat	Karst systems in Ottawa and Delaware counties
Description	Degradation of this habitat from agricultural and heavy-metal runoff into groundwater recharge zones continues to be a threat to this and other aquatic cave organisms. Additional actions that have caused declines to this species include specimen collection and general disturbance from human entry into cave systems.

Rabbitsfoot

Status	Federally threatened
Habitat	Verdigris, Illinois, and Little rivers
Description	As with other mussels, the primary cause of population declines of the rabbitsfoot is the construction of reservoirs and impoundments throughout its range. Direct disturbance by human recreational activities also can have a negative impact. Other threats include river channelization, point- and non-point source pollution, sedimentation and agricultural runoff.

Blackside Darter

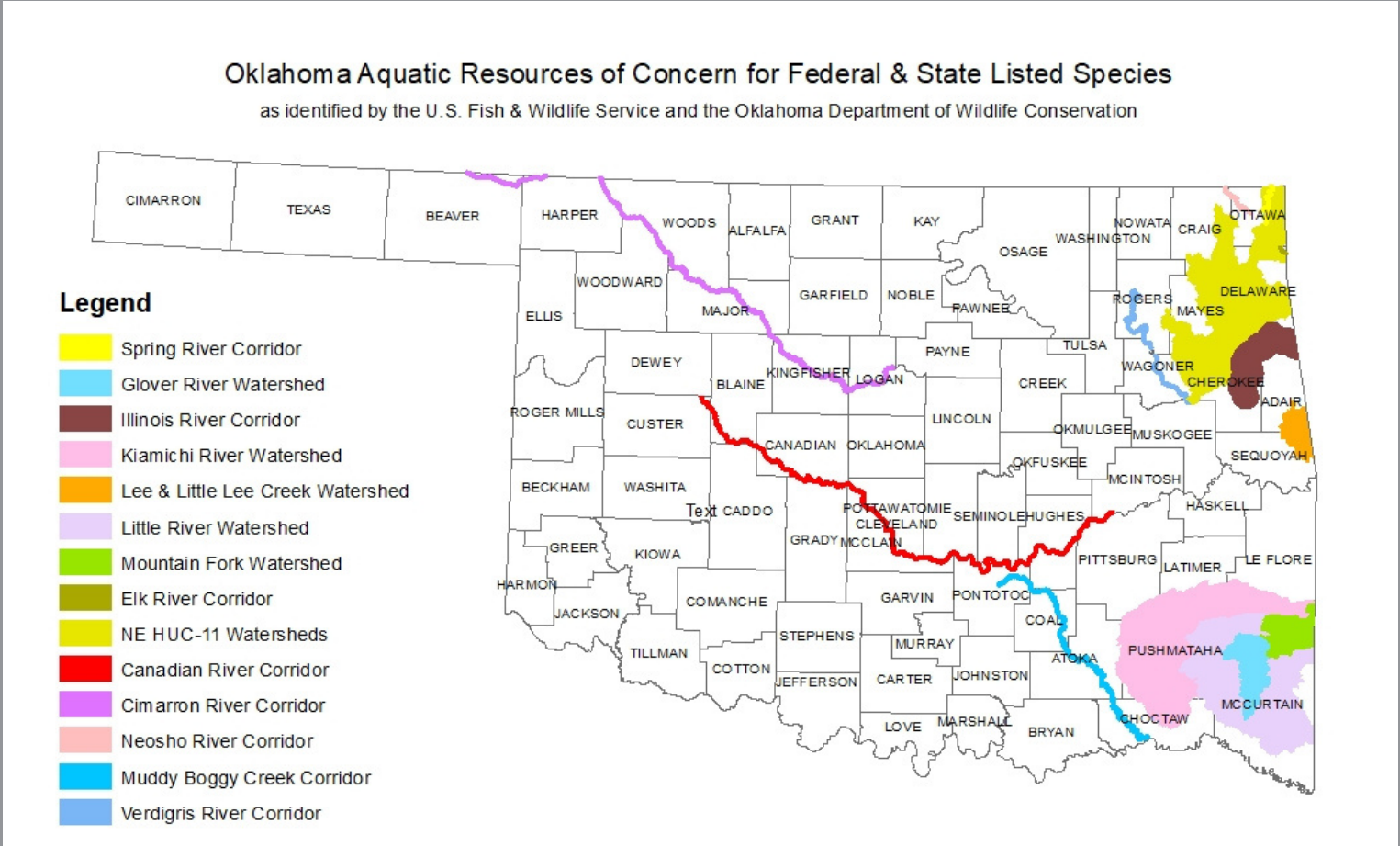
Status	State threatened
Habitat	Mountain Fork, Poteau, Kiamichi, and Little River watersheds and their associated tributaries
Description	This species is susceptible to changes to river flows by reservoirs and impoundments. Other threats include stream-bank destabilization, water pollution, and agricultural runoff.

Longnose Darter

Status	State endangered
Habitat	Lee and Little Lee Creeks in eastern Adair and Sequoyah counties
Description	Habitat degradation is the leading driver of this darter's decline. Changes to river flows by reservoirs and impoundments has had the most influence. Other threats include stream-bank destabilization, water pollution, gravel mining, and agricultural runoff.

Oklahoma Cave Crayfish

Status	State endangered
Habitat	Shallow groundwater aquifer underneath portions of the Spavinaw and Saline creek watersheds in southern Delaware County
Description	The species is most at risk from groundwater pollution, which causes habitat degradation by reducing water quality. Direct disturbance of cave habitats by humans is another threat.



Need more information?

Visit the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation (ODWC) at:
<https://www.wildlifedepartment.com/wildlife-diversity/threatened-and-endangered>

Or visit the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) at:
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>

Image credits:

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Charles S. Lewallen: Neosho mucket, Ouachita rock pocketbook, scaleshell, and rabbitsfoot

USFWS: winged mapleleaf, Arkansas river shiner and Neosho madtom

Richard Standage/U.S. Forest Service: leopard darter

Missouri Department of Conservation: Ozark cavefish

Michael Gatlin: longnose darter

Dante Fenolio: Oklahoma cave crayfish

